The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

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Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

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And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

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of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

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A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most

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Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

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NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

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The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

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Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

Select Poetry.

Crossing the River.

Murmurs the soldier in dying,
As the death-pang the tired spirit rends,
"Let us all cross over the river,
And rest in the shade of the trees!"

Ah! could we cross o'er that river,
And rest in the shadows, and then,
Refreshed by repose and grown stronger,
Come back to our struggle again!

Over that free flowing river,
Beyond where its dark waters roar,
Are the trees of the heaven of peace,

What is the destiny waiting
Thither side of that shadowy drop—
Sweet ease and repose for the spirit,
Or the gloom of eternal sleep?

None who have passed that river,
And rested beneath the trees,
Have ever come back to tell us
If the shadows brought slumber or ease.

Nevertheless, forever
Across the deep river they go,
The basest and best together—
Together the high and the low.

There in the rags go the beggars,
And there in their robes go the rich;
The few who expire in the palace,
And the many who die in the ditch;

Those who have graves their story
High in the temple of Fame,
And those who have lived without glory,
And left us not even a name;

Those whom we loved for their goodness,
And those whom we hated for crime,
All passing from life's dreary struggle,
Out of light, out of mind, out of time;

Plunging in mist and in darkness,
Where doubting with terror agrees,
They cross the mysterious river,
And seek for the shade of the trees
—*Thos. Dunn English, in Harper's Weekly.*

Miscellaneous.

In the Dusk at Dusseldorf.

A strange Experience.

I took the rooms without much consideration, for I had gone to Dusseldorf upon a miserable errand; none other, indeed, than to consult a famous oculist there. He wanted to watch over me for at least a month, and preferred that I should have the quiet of an apartment in a private house rather than be subject to the noise and bustle of a hotel. He knew the very rooms for me; they belonged to an artist friend of his, an animal-painter, who was away on a holiday, and who would be glad to get a tenant for the time being. They consisted of a large studio and dormitory, with a cup-board like ante-room that was entered by an outer door upon the main stair, while both painting-room and bed-room opened by separate door into this tiny vestibule. Only after I had been settled in them for for some hours had I the spirit even to regard the contents of my new abode. I was to use my damaged sight as little as possible, and I was to admit no more light into the rooms than was necessary for me to steer about by.

Thus, from sheer *ennui* rather than curiosity was it that I began to look about me and to discover that I was in a luxurious habitation, fitted and furnished in the best possible taste. There were soft couches, thick curtains, rich tapestry, double-piled rugs, antique mirrors, cabinets, book-shelves, tables, chairs, lamps, what-not; but, save an easel or two stowed away in a further corner, little or nothing to indicate the presence of the professional artist. Some pictures there were about; but with one exception they were hung upon the walls as part of their decoration. This exception, however, was notable, and was standing unframed on a chair, where, had I dared to withdraw the blind, the rays from the high studio window would have fallen full upon it.

Placed there in the obscure light toward six o'clock in the autumn evening this picture looked to me like the representation of a crouching animal—a panther, leopard, cheetah, one could not say. I could not see clearly, and it did not interest me. I merely saw it as I saw all else—automatically, dimly. My mind was too full of the gravity of my condition, of my prospects, my future; I was very lonely, too; the more so because my man, who would otherwise have been reading to me, had been taken ill in the afternoon, and had been obliged to go to bed, his room being at the top of the house. And the house? Well, though let off in flats, according to the custom of the country, it was as silent and gloomy as if it had been in the city of the dead: and beyond, at long intervals, a foot going up or down the stair, not a sound was to be heard. At best, there is little traffic in the thoroughfares of Dusseldorf, and this establishment was in a side street.

Thus, then, I sat in the darkest corner of the room, with nothing but my own gloomy thoughts for company. Gloomier and gloomier they grew as I dwelt upon them, until, *indeed*, I worked myself into a nervous fever, a fever of apprehension. Presently I was startled by a gentle knock at the door—one single, gentle knock. Involuntarily I cried "Come in," but no one appeared, and for the matter of that I had noticed no footstep. So I thought I had been mistaken, and that the knock had been only one of those mysterious noises heard in rooms, and not at all times easily to be accounted for. But five minutes afterward it was repeated exactly as before—one single, gentle knock; there was no mistake this time. It was not as of a knuckle against the wood, but as of a real metal knocker. It was plainly, undeniably, a knock at the studio door, which opened into the aforesaid little ante room. Again I cried out "Come in," though again I had heard no footstep. Yet there was no response.—And then remembering that I was abroad, and that my words might not be understood, I uttered their equivalent in German, though knowing little enough of the language. Still no result; so I waited and listened now, and in about five minutes once more there came a knock precisely like the last. Then I arose hurriedly, anxiously, and went to the door, opened it, and looked out. There was no one there. Faint as the light was, and growing fainter now every minute, I was sure of that. I stepped across to the door opening upon the main stair. It was slightly ajar. As I did so I was seized by [illegible] sensation of gloom fixed all over me, as it is called. Opening wide this outer door, I still found no one upon the landing. Not a creature was about, up or down the stair: all was silent as the grave.

Considerably puzzled and nervous, after a minute I returned to my seat in the studio, shutting the doors behind me. I had scarcely been seated an instant before that same strange, chilly feeling crept through me again: amounting now to a shudder that would have set my teeth chattering had I not controlled it. With it there came, too, a vague sense of dread and a shrinking, as it were, within myself quite indescribable. What could it mean? The weather was rather sultry and close than otherwise, and I had hitherto felt heated; now I could have borne a fire. Nay, I would have lighted one had there been any preparations for winter yet in the elaborately-ornamented china stove close to my elbow. As it was, I sat shivering at intervals as if I had an ague coming on, and feeling more miserable, ill and depressed than ever.—Yes, I sat—I suppose for half an hour—strangely disinclined to move, but listening eagerly and wondering if I should hear the knock again; but it never came, the silence was unbroken.

Very little light now remained in the apartment and my gaze from my corner fell upon the picture on the chair. It was about the only object discernible, the rays of the twilight lingering longer, of course, just beneath the high window. Still, merely regarding this object mechanically, I can hardly say what it was that first seemed to make me look at it with anything like an attentive interest; that first made me feel that I was looking at it with my brain as well as my eyes. I imagine it must have been a certain sense of surprise at seeing it so plainly, all else being very obscure. At any rate, I could now make out the form and outline of the animal in strong contrast to the even half-toned background of the canvass, and in a way that I did not think I had been able to do before. Yes, there was the crouching creature—whatever it was—dark and mysterious, though with a kind of iridescent light about it that made it palpable, plain, even to my imeperfect vision. A leopard or cheetah, surely, painted with immense force and life-like vigor, and represented as if in that writhing, crouching attitude which immediately precedes the spring upon the prey. A subdued flashing fire was almost visible in the animal's eyes; the long, curved tail seemed upon the point of lashing itself with the little rage of the wild beast. I grew quite excited as I discerned these details, these striking evidences of the artist's skill. Really the creature seemed almost alive, almost moving. So true to nature was it that, as the fact impressed me, the chill and dread under which I had before been laboring were immeasurably increased, and, nervous and miserable as I was, there started cold drops upon my brow. Shrinking more and more within myself, my teeth chattering, and with a horrible sense of stifling, I was about to rise in sheer dismay, when I was brought to my feet—aghast and in actual terror—by plainly seeing the animal move. Yes, undoubtedly—for a moment distinctly—there was a writhing motion, and then, with one angry sweep of the tail, the creature seemed to spring forward into the blackness of the room, and there remained nothing upon the chair, apparently, but the pale, plain, even-tinted tone of the canvas! I rushed to the door panic-stricken, seized my hat from the table in the ante-room, fled down the stairs, and out of the house.

The pleasant evening air revived me. I began to collect myself a little, and to question whether I had not been a great fool—a nervous, highly-wrought, unreasoning fool. Was I not like a frightened child dreading to be alone in the dusk, and who in its panic endows with life the shadow of some simple object, and thinks it has seen a bogie? No, I refused quite to accept this as the explanation. Out of condition as I was, I was not quite yet an imbecile; my wits had not all deserted me, and nothing, upon further consideration, would ever persuade me that I had been the prey of a mere hallucination. That there had been an unaccountable knock at my door I would swear with my last breath, and that cold, shivering state which had supervened was no fancy. It was gone now; I was perfectly calm, and, save for my one great anxiety—my sight—untroubled. Turning and looking up at the house as it stood—formal and gloomy in the twilight—for an instant I thought of re-entering; but I recoiled from the idea as soon as formed. No, I could not go back alone; weak, idiotic, contemptible as my conduct might seem, I shrank from the thought of entering those dusky rooms again without a companion. I was not forbidden to go out of doors in twilight or at night, and I determined to walk around to my doctor, and, as he knew the rooms, to confide in him and ask him as a favor to go back with me for a while. Unluckily, as I then thought, he was from home; had gone into the country, and would not return until the following morning. Clearly I could not expose my weakness, if such it was, to any one else. I knew no one else in the place, and not speaking German could not attempt an explanation, even had I been willing, with the porter or with the waiter from the hotel whence I had arranged my meals were to be sent. There was nothing for it, then, but to go back alone unless I chose to arouse my servant; and that really would be too foolish. No, I must face it by myself. So, plucking up courage, I went straight back, re-entered the rooms, the doors of which I found just as I had left them, slightly ajar; lighted a candle, walked boldly up to the picture on the chair, and examined it.—There was the animal, a spotted beast—panther, cheetah, whatever it was—[illegible] look as it had suggested; a large and vigorous sketch in oil, evidently from a master's hand. While I was looking at it the waiter brought my supper. He spoke some English, but I disdained referring to what had happened; and, without any return of the shivering sensation, I soon after went to bed and slept,—slept till my servant, now seemingly all right again, brought me my coffee and roll in the morning.

"Bah! what an ass I have been!" I said to myself; but directly I thought straight back on the affair I was more convinced than ever, that whatever my conduct, its causes were facts.

It was a bright, sunshiny morning, with that sort of dazzling light everywhere which I was, above all things, to avoid exposing myself to. So, after breakfast I sat in the darkened studio, with my man in the bedchamber reading to me. By this arrangement he could see the book and could hear him through the half-opened door of communication between the rooms, the separate doors of which, leading to the ante-room, were both closed.

Well, we had been thus sitting for half an hour or so, and I had begun to be deeply interested in what I was listening to, when suddenly all my thoughts were distracted, all my wits scared by the knock at the studio door, exactly as before—the single, gentle knock, exactly like *that* last night. With it, too, on the instant came a slight renewal of the old shiver and creepy, goose-flesh feeling. My man closed reading: he had heard the knock as plainly as I.

"What was that, sir?" he asked presently.

I called him in, and whispering, told him part of my experience of the previous evening.

"Keep quiet and listen," I said, my teeth all but chattering; "you will hear it again in a few minutes."

We were both silent, and sure enough, after a short interval, there it was. He was going forward to the door. I checked him.

"No," I went on; "look out of the bedroom door; go on tip-toe, and open it very softly, and see what you can make out."

"I need not open it at all, sir," he answered: "there is a window in it with a curtain across it."

I followed him as he went back to the bedroom, and saw him gently draw aside the curtain, which I had not noticed.

"What do you see?" I whispered.

He was looking through into the ante-room.

"Nothing," was the answer, "it is so dark."

But at that instant the knock was repeated.

"Can you not see the studio door?" I said.

"Yes, sir, I can just make it out; and I see something shining in the middle of it, about three feet from the floor."

There was another pause, and in the silence the knock was heard again. We both drew back. Before we could either of us speak footsteps were on the landing, and I recognized the doctor's voice speaking to the porter, who evidently was showing him up to my apartment. In another moment he had entered the bed-room to my intense relief. Briefly and hastily I explained what had happened just then and the night before.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed in his broken English; "vy, it must be poor Cato! Oh, te most vonderful beast in the vorld! Did I not tell you of Cato, de cat? No, I tare say not. Mein frient Smitt has trained him to all dings but speak. Fritz de porter has the charge of him; but of course he escape to make de examination of his master's rooms; he does not understhand vy he is not to admit himself as usual."

"But," I interposed, "does he knock at the door when he wants to admit himself? How can he do that?"

The doctor laughed good-humoredly.

"Ah, I have not told you. No, naturalist Smitt has put de leetle brass knocker on de door for him to strike. He always strike vis his paw ven he vont to come in; lift so vis his leetle hand—so." And the doctor, still laughing, imitated the action with his hand against the corner of a hanging picture-frame. A light was beginning to break in upon me.

"And has Mr. Smith, may I ask, been painting Cato's portrait lately?"

"O, yes, de most vonderful likeness in de vorld, de most vonderful sketch, size of life—an allusion, a deception!"

"Ah; and it stands on the chair by the high window?" I said.

"Yes; de favorite chair vair Cato sit always to vatch for de mouse; de hole is tareby below. Smitt has made him to sit like as in his picture, or, as I should say, de picture is like to him sitting. He stand on the chair to make de deception complete; so dat when de cat is not dere, de picture look as if de cat was de cat there."

"That was it, then, of course," I went on. "He knocked at the door, I opened it; he slipped by me unseen, and also unseen perched on his chair, just in front of his picture, until in the dusk I chanced to observe his tail move."

"O yes, O yes, I den he see a mouse and, ah, ah! be pounce,—that is the cat out of the bag, as you say."

"Yes, of course," I said; "and in the dusk, with my imperfect sight, I conceived it as I have related."

"Ah, tear me, yes: vot a fuss! how you have set your pulse going! Come, now, be calm and sit down."

We had walked into the studio, and the cat, having slipped in, and knowing the doctor, advanced with a friendly purr to meet him. All the while I had been talking my cold, creepy feeling had been upon me, and now increased violently.

"Ah, to be sure: I see now," went on the doctor. "You are affected by de strange instance interesting to observe. You have known it before?"

"Never to this extent. I've never liked cats. This one is very peculiar." And I shrank within myself as the huge creature, remarkable alike for its size and its dusky, spotted coat, approached.

The doctor made a gesture of repelling it, speaking meanwhile to it in German. It seemed to understand in a moment, with a bound lighted upon the chair in front of the picture, and settling itself exactly in the same position, and exactly in front of its life-like presentment upon the canvas, looked, as it had done the night before, like a living portrait.

"Yes," mused the doctor as he sat down beside me, still with his finger on my pulse, "it is very interesting, dis electric expression of de antipathy; curious to observe in you; very marked."

"Can you account for it scientifically?" I said, still shivering horribly.

"No, not easy," he answered, "to explain de physical alteration which must be taking place in de anatomical substratum of your consciousness. Your Shakespeare knew of it, but not scientifically. He makes de old Shylock say:

"Some men dare are love not a gaping pig;
Some dat are mad if dey behold a cat;
. . . . . for affection,
Mistress of passion, sways it to de mood
Of what it likes or loathes.

Fah! I'll drive de beast out of de room; it is bad to agitate you. Cato, you must go to prison."

He drove the cat away and took such precautions as prevented my being again disturbed by him during my month's residence in Dusseldorf—a month which, thanks to the skillful treatment I received, ended with the complete restoration of my sight, but not in my conciliation to cats.—*London Society.*

The Oil Bearing Lands of Pennsylvania.

We give below an article from *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter.* It is part of a report by one of the Geological Survey and comes in just at the right time to convince our oil operators that there are probabilities for other sand rocks below that known as the Warren belt:

The question as to the precise spot in which a well may be sunk with a sure prospect of "striking oil" is one of great importance to petroleum miners, and yet one which the most experienced and best informed oil men fail to answer with certainty. Mr. Ashburner, one of the assistants of the State Geological Survey, has, in a paper read before the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, given us some valuable information as to the rock formations and the relative positions of all the oil horizons of Western Pennsylvania.—That portion of the State in which petroleum has been found lies entirely west of a line drawn across the State from its boundary at the southeastern corner of Greene county to that at the north-eastern corner of McKean county. The oil regions may be divided, for convenience of description, into three districts, the south-western, the western, and the northern.

The southwestern district may be said to include that part of the State south of the Ohio river and west of the Monongahela river; the western, known among the producers as the "lower country," lies in the water basin of the Allegheny river, between Pittsburgh on the south and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad on the north; and the third, or northern district, lies entirely north of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in the counties of Warren and McKean, and extends ten miles into the State of New York.

The strata of Western Pennsylvania lie comparatively horizontal, and their average dip from Bradford, near the State line, to Pittsburgh is about eighteen feet to the mile. Three thousand feet of the stratified rocks of the Carboniferous and Devonian ages in Pennsylvania have been found to contain petroleum. The highest stratum in which oil occurs in the coal measures, 165 feet below the Pittsburgh coal seam, in Greene county; while the lowest occurs about 3,200 feet below the geological position of the Pittsburgh coal seam in McKean county. If we should drill a well in Greene county 3,200 feet deep starting on the Pittsburgh coal, we would pass through the horizon of all the sands and sandstones in which the petroleum of the State has been found. The rocks are subject to very marked and rapid changes in their thicknesses, in comparatively short distances. What the changes in thickness may prove to be between McKean and Greene counties is not yet known; nor is it easy to say whether the total thickness of the stratified rocks between the Pittsburgh coal and the "Sartwell" (or lowest) horizon will be found of a variable quality, or much greater or much less than the above estimate at localities between the two counties.

The petroleum in the southwestern district comes from the highest rocks.—The "oil-sand group" of this district is about 300 feet thick, and is composed of three sandstone members, separated by intervals containing coal seams, slates, and shales. The first, or upper oil sandstone, 260 feet thick, shows considerable variation, and is often replaced by shale; in such cases the shale contains no oil. The second, or Mahoning, sandstone is quite constant in thickness, 135 feet being the average. It is the principal repository of the petroleum of the southwestern district. The third, or lower sandstone is made up of three members, separated by about thirty or forty feet of shale or coal. The thickness of the whole is about 400 feet. The upper member is regarded as the oil bearing rock; the lower is the representative of the coal conglomerate or millstone grit. Some of the features of this district are very different from those of the other two. Small crevices in the oil sands are of frequent occurrence; and it is a striking fact that the oil is [illegible] service has been considered a necessary one to the original production of the oil. Professor Stevenson, however, states that the oil in passing upon its origin to a disturbance of the strata, but that the only effect of the latter has been to provide reservoirs for the oil in the rock already oil bearing. Between the bottom of the coal conglomerate (the lowest member of the lowest oil-producing sandstone of the district under consideration) and the "first oil sand" (the highest producing sandstone of the western district) there is an interval of from 600 to 700 feet of shales and sandstones, forming the barren coal measures, or mountain sand group. These rocks are perfectly destitute of any economical strata, containing no coal, iron or oil.

The petroleum producing sands of the western district are found intermediate between the high rocks of the southwestern district and the low rocks of the northern. The total thickness of the group is 315 feet, and consists of three strata, separated by two intervals of 165 feet and 110 feet respectively. The first sand produces a heavy lubricating oil, of from 30 degrees to 35 degrees gravity; the second an oil of about 40 degrees; and the third the usual light oil of from 45 degrees to 50 degrees gravity. The latter sand is the most productive, and yields most of the oil of commerce. The well records along the "green oil belt," in Venango county, show great uniformity in the arrangement of the sand rocks, being sharply defined, massive, and lying at regular intervals. Going southeast from this belt they gradually split into several members, becoming finer and finer in their composition, and shade off into shades. Going to the northwest the third sand terminates quite abruptly; the second sand overlaps it and continues a mile or two farther; the first sand overlaps the second, and extends in some places a long distance beyond. Most of the wells producing from the first and second sands are located along these overlapping of the sand rocks. Wherever the lowest sand is adapted to the production of oil, the main deposit is found in it, and not in the sands above. The first and second sands do not produce the oil along the centre of the belt. In some wells oil has been obtained from all three of the sands; but in such cases the wells are not on the axis, but near the edge of the third sand; and but a short distance farther from the center no third sand can be found. These facts are suggestive, and seem to point to the conclusion that the oil sands are merely reservoirs which have acted as sponges in absorbing the oil that has ascended from a much greater depth. In such a case the oil would not be a product of the rock in which it is found.

The petroleum of the northern district comes from the lowest rocks. Between the "third oil sand" of the western district and the Warren sand of the northern district there is an interval of about 600 feet of shale, which is entirely barren. The Warren sand is very irregular in character, and the oil is found at horizons varying 600 to 900 feet below the Venango third sand. In quality it very much resembles the "third sand oil." By many of the producers it is known as "slush oil," on account of the poor quality of the sand, and the rapid diminution of the product of the wells, which yield largely when first struck. The productive horizon of the Bradford oil belt in McKean county and Cattaraugus county, N. Y., occurs probably 300 feet, more or less, below the Warren horizon. The sand in this belt is of a finer and closer texture, and is more constant in character over a wide area than that of any other producing belt in Pennsylvania. This belt is the surest and safest territory in which to operate. The oil is of about the same gravity as that of the "third sand oil," but somewhat different in character. On account of these differences in the sand and oil, the Bradford wells are never pumped continuously, but "by heads," or at regular intervals. This is found necessary to keep the sand open or porus. A great deal of the oil obtained from the Bradford belt, along the State line, is found several hundred feet above the irregular producing sand. The lowest oil of the northern district, and in fact in Pennsylvania, comes from the "Sartwell oil sand," but recently discovered in Liberty township, McKean county. This horizon is probably 400 feet below the Bradford sand, and has not yet been tested thoroughly. At present it is non-productive.

Petroleum has never been found in the three groups of oil measures in the same locality. Since the oil sands of the southwestern and western districts come to the surface in the northern district, we may never expect to find oil in them north of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The question as to whether the northern district oil will ever be found in the western district, and the oil of both these districts in the southwestern district, is yet to be determined. If future explorations should prove this to be the case, it is safe to assert that, at the present price of crude oil, the wells would be too deep and expensive to warrant their development.

DON'T spank your children with the bootjack. It is too hard to hold, and apt to make bunions on your thumb.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Harbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., June 20, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

MINISTER NOYES has arrived from France to answer the accusations of the Potter investigation to find that the charges have fallen through. The man upon whom the Democrats depended to furnish the testimony against him does not even make any charges. The committee ought to have the decency now to pay Mr. Noyes for the trouble and expense of his useless trip in answer to their subpœna.

BY THE superior parliamentary tactics of the Republican minority, the Democrats of the House have at last been forced to pass a resolution declaring that any attempt to disturb the title of President Hayes would be revolutionary, or commit political suicide. A few weeks ago the Democrats were very pompous and defiant, refusing on every occasion to vote for any such resolution, and even declaring it their purpose to unseat Hayes if the Potter committee could manufacture any evidence that would afford an excuse for so doing. But the storm of indignation that has arisen from all decent parties throughout the land has taught them that they were going too fast, and they were compelled to submit to the voice of the people with as good grace as possible. Yet if their investigation had not turned out to be such a miserable failure it is probable they would have adhered to there revolutionary designs. They only voted for the resolution because they were forced to, at the eleventh hour, and deserve no credit for it whatever.

Compare Their Records.

No Republican need fear to institute a comparison between the record of Gen. H. M. Hoyt, the Republican nominee, and that of Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennylvania. In the first place, Gen. Hoyt is thoroughly a Pennsylvanian. He was born in sight of extensive iron works and coal mines, and is naturally the friend of these great Pennsylvania interests. Mr. Dill was born in Maryland, and as late as 1860, one year before the war broke out, was a citizen of Huntsville, Alabama. Gen. Hoyt has never resided outside of his native State. When the war broke out in 1861, Gen. Hoyt was active in raising the 52nd Pa. Regiment, and entered the army as its Lieutenant Colonel. He remained in the service till the close of the war, actively engaged all the time, except for a few months when he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Dill was an officer in Co. F, 28th Regiment, Pa. Militia, and served a few week during the emergencies of 1862 and 1863. It is said that the service was not a laborious one, but Mr. Dill is entitled to credit for all he did.

Gen. Hoyt, by careful attention to business, soon took high rank as a lawyer at a bar where such men as Chief Justice Woodward, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, and other lawyers met and crossed intellectual and legal swords. Mr. Dill never was known as an able lawyer. His opportunities for becoming such have not been good. He has been in politics for nearly ten years. He has been in the Legislature for nine years, and hence it cannot be said that he comes fresh from the people. Gen. Hoyt never held any civil office except that of additional law judge of his county, and school director of his city. If it is charged that Gen. Hoyt is the candidate of the ruling faction of the Republican party of this State, it may with equal or even greater force be charged that Mr. Dill is the candidate of the ruling faction of the Democratic party of this State. It was well known a year or more ago that Mr. Dill would be urged by Wallace for Governor, and that the nomination was thoroughly set up for him. We invite a careful examination of the records of the two candidates named for the Governorship. —*Greenville Argus.*

MCLIN, of Florida, insists that Manton Marble endeavored to bribe him to cast his electoral vote in favor of Tilden. Levisee's evidence, that he was offered $100,000 to dishonor himself in a similar manner, remains undisputed. As yet there is not a single jot of testimony which shows the least intention of any of President Hayes' friends to purchase electoral votes. Who has the worse of this investigation—the investigated or the investigators?

MINISTER NOYES seemed to be quite as anxious to come home as the Potter committee were to have him. Such promptness does not betray much fear of the consequences. We venture to predict that before they get through with all the witnesses the Democratic investigators will catch at least one Tartar, and it wouldn't surprise us if General Noyes should prove an ugly customer.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE Ohio Republicans, at their State Convention at Cincinnati, nominated Milton Barnes for Secretary of State, Wm. White for Supreme Judge, and George Paul for the Board of Public Works. They are the present incumbents of these offices and are worthy of re-election.

THE AMERICAN MONETARY SYSTEM.

The advocates of incontrovertible paper money speak of gold and silver money as a relic of barbarism, and refer to paper as the money of civilization. The convenience and utility of paper money has been fully recognized, but after many painful experiments, its adoption in any form, except that of being convertible on demand into gold or silver, has been almost universally condemned. At the same time it must be admitted that paper money, guaranteed by the government, and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and receivable for all taxes and dues, ought to be as good as gold and silver in the country where it is issued, even if not convertible into specie on demand. The main difficulty is that the volume of such paper money has always proved to be beyond regulation and control. The easy creation of this money offers itself constantly as a remedy for all commercial or financial troubles, and although the proposition is generally to limit the amount of issue, or to confine it to "the wants of trade," there has never yet been an instance of success in controlling this creative power.

It would be assuming too much to say that some method may not be devised, under which the precious metals, as a basis of currency, may not be dispensed with, but the plans thus far presented are open to the objections which have hitherto proved fatal to all incontrovertible paper money issues. The propositions are fair enough at the start, and the arguments are certainly very plausible, but the tendency of the paper money systems is to expand credit to such a volume, and to stimulate to such excessive speculation and fictitious valuations, that it creates of itself a demand for an increase of the same stimulant, and if it is not granted, the structure of credit built upon it will be in danger of great shock, if not destruction. Such, at least, has been the experience of this and other countries in the use of inconvertible paper money, and how it is to be avoided is not clearly shown.

But the "American monetary system" proposes to remedy all this by an issue of flat legal-tender money sufficient to meet the wants of trade, give employment to labor, etc. If there is any mode by which the wants of trade can be accurately measured, it has never been made known. In 1872 the volume of legal-tender money seemed ample for the transaction of an immense business; but in 1873, about a year later, it appeared so inadequate to meet the wants of trade that government was beseiged by a multitude of prominent merchants, bankers, and capitalists to increase the issue, and was actually prevailed upon to release $26,000,000 of greenbacks in the purchase of bonds, to relieve the prevalent distress. Within a few months thereafter the volume of legal-tender money was excessive, and now, with a reduction of $30,000,000, there is apparently an ample margin for a large increase of business on the reduced amount.

It is manifestly impossible to maintain confidence in a paper currency, not convertible into coin, which can be expanded without limit, according to the popular idea of what may be required by the wants of trade. If there is to be any safety or stability in a paper currency, it must not only be guaranteed by the government which issues it, but it must be confined within limitations which make that guarantee of some value. What confidence would the people have in a currency which could be increased *ad libitum*, on the plea of meeting the wants of trade, which are apt to be insatiable? It requires no argument to prove that if the public debt could be increased, the public credit would decline in the ratio of increase; and as the proposed legal-tender paper money is intended to be in the nature of a public debt, it is easy to see that confidence in it would be impaired at each addition which the indefinite and unknown wants of trade would require. And without confidence in it, what would such a currency amount to? Such conditions of issue would be speedily fatal to "the American monetary system."

But let us follow out the proposition of the Indiana Greenback Convention to issue an unlimited amount of full legal-tender flat money—that is, not bearing interest, "receivable for all dues, and payable for all debts, public and private," etc. This, of course, contemplates the payment of the existing public debt in greenbacks not convertible into coin, and in process of time would give us a volume of more than $2,000,000,000 of incontrovertible legal-tender paper, and even more, if Congress should decide that the wants of trade required it. Can such a scheme find favor with any respectable body of sane men? What a vista of wild speculation such a project opens! What visions of paper prices and paper fortunes! What a host of adventurers would crowd the paths of enterprise! and what a myriad of schemes would be launched upon the paper ocean! The Mississippi enterprise of John Law and the South Sea bubble would certainly be outdone under this ingenious American system.—*Railway World.*

Which is the Tariff Party?

The defeat of the Wood Tariff bill will, it is thought, practically settle tariff legislation for two years. Meanwhile there is everything to be hoped. As a matter of interest, we append hereto a table showing how the two parties, Republican and Democratic, were divided on the subject of this all-important measure.

Republicans voting for protection	116
Democrats voting for protection	13
Pennsylvanians voting for protection	20
Democrats voting for free trade	113
Republicans voting for free trade	7

The Pennsylvania delegation that voted for protection are as follows:

VOTING FOR PROTECTION.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Bayne,	Bridges,
(Campbell),	Clymer,
Errett,	Collins,
Evans,	Mackey,
Freeman,	Maish,
Hamer,	Reilly,
Kelley,	Stenger,
Killinger,	Wright
Mitchell,	
O'Neill,	
Smith,	
Thompson,	
Ward,	
White.	

The following members from Pennsylvania did not vote:

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Overton,	Randall,
Shoemberger,	Parsey.
Watson.	

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Immediately after the vote on the Tariff bill Mr. Wood left the House, utterly disgusted, stating that this would be his last effort to mature another bill of that character while he was at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. He was especially bitter from the fact that, after spending the entire fall and winter in accumulating information and data to enable him to prepare the bill and giving weeks to its consideration before the committee the House should dispose of the results of his labors without even allowing speeches to be made by members of the committee. This, he says, satisfies him that it would be useless to waste further time upon a measure of like character."—*Reading Times.*

AN EXTINCT RACE.

"The Private Soldier in the War of the Rebellion."

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

At the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Gen. B. F. Butler delivered an address on "The private soldier in the war of the rebellion." It was a touching theme. There is always a wonderful pathos in a speech or play or story founded on a life that has ceased to exist. This is the charm of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" this is the power in Joaquin Miller's "Danites;" this must have lent tenderness and pathos to Gen. Butler's address.

The "private soldier in the war of the rebellion." He is dead. Or lost. Strayed or stolen, possibly. We do not know where he is, but he is not here. He has gone away to some place. Perhaps he has ceased to be necessary. Perhaps if he were here he would be in the way.—At any rate he is not around. He does not go to the Legislature. We do not find him in Congress. He is not eagerly sought as a candidate for anything. Nobody seems to know anything about him. Occasionally he appears at the pension list, with one leg, a wife and seven children, and $8 a month. If flour takes much of a rise, he will not last much longer at this rate, and we will soon be deprived even of the occasional glimpse we have of him.

It is asserted, and quite generally believed, that at one time he was quite numerous, and was even considered rather convenient, if not indeed, quite indispensable. It was found that upwards of 100 of him were necessary in order to secure mere line commissions for three eminent and deserving men. When field commissions were wanted for three even more eminent and great men upwards of 1,000 private soldiers were necessary.—One thousand! It seems an enormous number now, when by consulting the Congressional directory we find there are none in all this proud republic. But twelve or fifteen years ago even that, incredible as it may appear to us to-day, was considered a small number. There were private soldiers and private soldiers. There were even hundreds of thousands of them.

And they were useful. They dug trenches; they constructed long lines of breastworks, and then, when an enemy came within sight, they climbed over them and went outside of them to fight. They worked and watched and fought. Co-operating with great and eminent men who have since passed to their rewards in one office and another, these private soldiers sometimes rendered very useful service in winning great battles. Oh, they were useful. Some historians have even gone so far as to maintain that without them the war could hardly have been carried to a successful termination. They were really quite useful.

And now they are all gone. It seems sad, looking back at the war, that none but the Generals and Colonels and Majors and line officers should have survived its dreadful ravages. Providence, ever remindful of the wants of a great and growing nation, undoubtedly took special care of these great men, and in its great anxiety that the country should not suffer from a lack of eminent men, kind of forgot the private soldiers and let them wander away. And so they are all gone. Some of them got shot. Some of them died. Some of them got married and moved out of the world, to settle upon tracts of Government land, where the Indians could get at them more easily.—Some of them went into business. Some of them are teaching school. Some of them are driving dray. Some of them went away and didn't leave their present address. But all the same, they are all gone and it seems dreadfully lonesome without them. There used to be so many of them.

Railroad Complications.

The *New York Times* has the following special dispatch from Mayville, dated the 9th instant:

Great excitement prevails here and all along the line of the Brocton & Corry Railroad on account of the sudden stoppage of trains over this road. The trains ceased running last night, and the cars are all being withdrawn from the road. The immediate cause of the stoppage is said to be an execution levied yesterday upon the rolling stock of the Allegheny Valley Road, which runs its cars over the Brocton & Corry Road. The attachment was made by A. H. Barney, of New York, as trustee of Wells, Fargo & Co., who had a mortgage on the Brocton & Corry Road guaranteed by the Allegheny Valley road, which mortgage was foreclosed and the road sold under the judgment. What increases the excitement is a suspicion that the Brocton & Corry R. R. is to be abandoned in the interest of parallel lines controlled by the New York Central. To make the matter worse, the Brocton & Corry Road was built eleven years ago at the instigation of the then President of the Central, the late Dean Richmond, who also induced the towns on the line of the road to bond themselves in aid of its construction to the tune of $170,000. Negotiations are believed to have been on foot for some time past to divert the traffic from the oil regions away from the Brocton & Corry road to the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad, to which road the New York Central has leased the portion of the Dunkirk & Warren Railroad leading from Jamestown to the oil regions, and has also given the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad the right to run into the Central Depot at Buffalo. This is believed to be part of a general plan of the Central Railroad to divert the entire traffic of the oil regions away from the Erie Railroad to itself.—It is also believed to be the design of the Central to ultimately get control of the Atlantic & Great Western Road, in which case the Erie would be deprived of all through connections with the west, competition would be cut off, and the freight tariff could be regulated to suit the interests of the Vanderbilts. The Brocton & Corry road is 43 miles in length—not an extensive road, to be sure, but too important to those living on its line, and who taxed themselves for its construction, to be sacrificed to gratify either the ambition, avarice or revenge of rival railroad kings.

THE sub-committee sent to Florida to rake up evidence against the Administration has returned to Washington, having discovered nothing that was not known before.

GENERAL LAWS.

List of Acts Approved by the Governor.

The following list embraces all the important bills approved by the Governor:

An act authorizing the state treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out the National Guards during the riots last summer.

An act supplementary to an act to equalize the taxation of corporations and companies.

An act to provide for the distribution of sectional reports of the geological survey.

An act to prohibit the employment of waiter girls in saloons.

An act to authorize and provide for the payment of additional appropriations to school districts in certain cases.

An act to provide for the division of counties and the erection of new counties therefrom.

An act providing for the levy and collection of a tax to pay the indebtedness of the several districts in cities of the second class.

An act authorizing cities of the third class to levy and collect taxes for park purposes and during any defects in previous liens.

An act prohibiting peddling, dealing or hawking of produce and merchandise in cities of the second and third classes without a license.

An act to enable park, glen and picnic associations to employ police.

An act to authorize exhibition companies to mortgage their real and personal property and franchises.

An act to prohibit and prevent the having or using of lights on board of vessels while lying at any maritime wharf on or near to which petroleum is stored.

An act to define the term of office and enlarge the duties of recorders of cities of the first class.

An act to provide for the holding of courts in certain counties.

An act to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the title of the Antietam cemetery.

An act prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of superintendents of common schools.

An act to authorize cities of first class to consent to the extension of street passenger railways.

An act to prohibit the payment of fees for arrest of vagrants made by police officers and high constables.

A supplement to an act to authorize the acquisition of the several counties for the use of the county bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

An act empowering courts of common pleas to change, alter and direct the mode of preparing and keeping indices in the several offices of record and for preparing, making and substituting new indices for old indices or parts thereof.

An act to prevent frequent changes in school books in cities of second and third classes.

An act making an appropriation to the State lunatic hospital at Warren.

An act to regulate the sale of articles of traffic or merchandise within one mile of any camp meeting.

An act making appropriations for western penitentiary expenses.

An act making appropriation to State lunatic hospital at Harrisburg.

A supplement to an act to prescribe the manner in which the courts may divide boroughs into wards.

An act making appropriation to the Danville State lunatic hospital.

An act fixing the price of pamphlet laws.

An act requiring owners and operators of oil lands to plug their wells and providing a penalty for neglect to perform the same.

An act making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania hospital.

An act for the better government of alms houses.

An act to continue the soldiers' orphan school system.

An act fixing the standard weight for a bushel of bituminous coal.

An act to allow the auditor general to deliver up securities held by him to the assignees or receivers of the insolvent bank or banking company.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the board of public charities.

An act making appropriation to the eastern penitentiary.

An act to provide for the current expenses of the State board of agriculture.

An act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to adjust the boundary monuments between the State of Pennsylvania and the States of Ohio and West Virginia.

A supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation of gas and water companies.

A supplement to an act relating to the liens of mechanics and others upon buildings and the several supplements thereto.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the State government.

An act to provide for and validate the execution and delivery of deeds and conveyances of real estate in cases in which administrators, executors, guardians and trustees may die or have died between the time of sale and the time appointed for the payment of the purchase money and delivery of conveyance, etc.

An act to require all private corporations applying to the State for aid to file in the auditor general's office their acceptances of the provisions of the constitution.

A supplement to an act to enable citizens to hold title which has been held by aliens and corporations.

A further supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, prescribing the proceedings and practices in case of failure to keep turnpikes and plank roads in repair.

An act fixing and regulating the term of certain offices in cities of fourth class.

An act in relation to personal and occupation taxes in cities of second class.

An act to prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese.

An act requiring the prothonotary of the several courts of common pleas to keep separate dockets in certain cases.

An act to extend the time during which corporations may hold and convey the title to real estate heretofore bought under execution or conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts and now remaining in their hands unsold.

An act supplementary to an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations regulating the amount of bonus to be paid by companies reducing their capital stock.

An act confirmatory of the conveyance of real estate.

An act to provide for the arrest and punishment of persons carrying dangerous substances upon public conveyances.

An act to facilitate the payment of debts contracted in the construction of State roads, and to authorize the completion of said roads still unfinished.

An act relating to corporations, companies, associations and persons engaged in the storage or transportation by pipe lines of crude or refined petroleum, providing for reports and statements, and appointment of examiners.

An act extending the provisions of an act regulating the rate of interest to all corporations authorized to loan money within the commonwealth.

An act empowering the State Superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in cities of the fifth class.

An act to provide for the incorporation and government of street railway companies in cities of the third, fourth and fifth classes and in boroughs and townships.

An act to prevent the wanton use of poison.

An act relative to the use of motive power upon passenger railways in cities of the second and third classes.

An act authorizing boroughs having charge of water works where the rates for water are fixed by law to change the same.

An act requiring county commissioners to give bonds.

An act to prevent the cruel treatment of children.

An act for the prevention of trespassing upon railway trains.

An act defining the powers and extending the duties of the board of revenue commissioners.

An act to provide for the appointment of viewers to assess damages where streets and alleys are changed in grades or locations in the several boroughs.

An act to more clearly define the duties of sealers of weights and measures.

An act to determine the residence of owners and occupants of land where the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house and prescribing the duties of assessors in such cases.

An act to provide for the appointment of a president judge of the separate orphans courts and to provide for the commission thereof.

An act to authorize the printing and binding of the reports of the state board of agricultural and the agricultural society.

A supplement to an act authorizing appeals of assessments to the court of common pleas, limiting taxation without the approval of the court until the next triennial assessment where the county valuation has been raised to exceed 350 per cent.

A further supplement to an act relating to executions, providing that one justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate shall act where two are now required.

An act authorizing courts to provide by rule as to return of writs and make all necessary rules for the transaction of business brought before them, and authorizing the judge of a separate judicial district to to do all acts which heretofore two or more judges were authorized by law to do.

An act making appropriations to the state normal schools.

An act to regulate proceedings under requisition upon the governor for the apprehension of fugitives from justice.

An act requiring assignments of judgments to be properly indexed and fixing the fee for the same.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the war of 1812 or their widows, allowed under the act of March 30, 1866, and the various supplements.

An act to repeal an act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

An act to prevent the adulteration of milk and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk.

A supplement to an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, and plank roads, extending the provisions of the act to coal, iron, steel, lumber or oil or mining, manufacturing, transportation and the telegraph companies.

A supplement to an act relative to fraudulent debtors.

An act giving the courts of quarter sessions of the peace jurisdiction to inquire of, hear, determine and punish all persons charged with the first offense of receiving or buying stolen goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen.

An act to provide for the payment of existing orders drawn by the military boards of the several counties.

An act to authorize the courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgments in certain cases.

An act to regulate the erection of guards and barriers along highways.

An act requiring collectors of special bonds to give bond.

An act relating to the acknowledgments and recording of deeds in counties co-extensive in boundaries with cities of the first class.

An act to authorize certain corporations for charitable purposes to receive or bind out upon indenture children committed to their charge whose maintenance is unprovided for by their parents or guardians.

An act authorizing the assignment and satisfaction of record and validating former satisfaction of record by married women of mortgages or judgments belonging to them.

An act permitting surviving partners to testify to matters having occurred between the surviving partners and adverse party on the record.

An act to amend an act to provide the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines.

A supplement to an act relating to and authorizing changes in venue in civil cases, providing for the selection of a judge when any near relative of any judge is a party or interested in the event of a cause.

An act to enable married women whose husbands are lunatics to dispose of their separate estates.

An act to prevent and punish the rehypothecation of stocks, bonds or other securities pledged for money lent and borrowed.

An act to authorize the probate and recording of deeds, conveyances and other instruments of writing when there are no subscribing witnesses.

An act to authorize the investment of money paid in to court pendente lite.

An act relating to proceedings in divorce.

An act for the relief of J. Murray Moorhead.

An act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

A supplement to an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, authorizing the purchasers of any railroad, etc., at any sale made thereof to issue stock or bonds secured by mortgage for their respective interests in the property and franchises, etc.

The following joint resolutions have been signed by the Governor:

Directing the printing of reports and documents for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Department of Internal Affairs.

Providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of Senator Nagle and Representative Newell.

For the compilation of the corporation laws of the State.

Making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the settlement of the account of the Union transportation company for taxes due the State.

MR. FLETCHER HARPER, jr., a member of the well-known New York publishing firm, has purchased the Sea Shore Cottage at Atlanticville, near Long Branch, and will open it on July 1st, as a summer resort for young working women who are in need of rest and recreation but cannot afford to pay the charges at usual resorts. The charge for board will be $5 for one week or $9 for two weeks, including railroad fare both ways. This is evidently a charitable scheme with no deceit or advertising purpose at the bottom of it; and we shall wait a good many years for an indignation meeting against its projector.

Call the Roll for Ninety Years.

Who from the southeastern counties have served as Governor of Pennsylvania?—Mifflin, McKean, Heister, Wolfe, and Hartranft—five.

Who from the Central?—Findlay, Snyder, Schultze, Porter and Shunk—five.

Who from the Southwest?—Ritner, Johnston and Geary—three.

Who from the West Branch?—Bigler, Pollock, Packer and Curtin—four.

Who from the North Branch?—NONE!

Who from the North?—NONE.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Butter and Cheese Markets.

UTICA, June 17.—Fifteen thousand five hundred cheese changed hands here to-day; 4,900 were sold on commission; leading factories at 8¼c; average, 8¼c.

LITTLE FALLS, July 17.—The cheese market was dull and there was no sales until late in the day. One hundred factories were represented. Eight thousand boxes of factory-make were offered, which brought 7¼@8¼c, a large proportion 8@8¼c; 772 boxes of farm cheese sold at 7¼@8¼c.

Butter quoted at 16@18c.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR, }

Smethport, Pa., Nov 16, 1878.-tf

New Advertisements.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated of the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN

RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists,

Pleasure and

Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1330-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS

AND

FERREOTYPES.

Mr. E. G. Hambleton,

OF EAST AURORA, N. Y.,

Would respectfully announce to the people of

SMETHPORT

and vicinity that he will occupy the

Photograph Gallery

in Smethport, on King Street, north of the Court House, on

MONDAY, MAY 20th,

where he will be pleased to execute orders for any and all styles of Pictures, from

$25 DOWN TO 25cts,

and will guarantee satisfaction.

He will remain but a few weeks, and those wishing work done should

CALL EARLY.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT,
OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and

Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INBRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1879 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills.

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

PRASTUS CURTIS AND E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C F ADAMS,
Smethport, Pa

W O CONOVER,
Smethport, Pa. April 11,—24-tf

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW DEAL ALL AROUND!

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

OF EVERY STYLE

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

As we are now selling for Cash Only we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

Come and See Us.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

and MILLINERY,

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

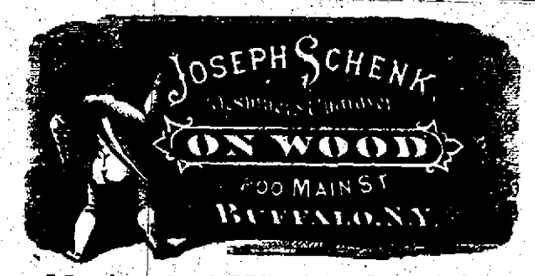
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.



Mechanical Work a Specialty.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878 the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.55	p. m
" "	Warren	4.45	p. m
" "	Irvineton	5.00	p. m
" "	Corry	6.00	p. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.35	p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves	Kane	6.20	a. m
" "	Warren	7.45	a. m
" "	Irvineton	8.50	a. m
" "	Corry	9.10	a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	10.35	a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.30	a. m
" "	Corry	1.10	p. m
" "	Irvineton	2.05	p. m
" "	Warren	2.30	p. m
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	7.00	a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves	Erie	4.10	p. m
" "	Corry	6.00	p. m
" "	Irvineton	7.05	p. m
" "	Warren	7.30	p. m
" "	arr. at Kane	8.50	p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & O. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS. } v15 n33

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, positive cure! Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual

ALFRED C. SOWERS,
Surgeon 6th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste; will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 916 Race St., Phila. Pa.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS AND

NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

Buy only the genuine

BUCKEYE SCALE CO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

Notice

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of McKean, for a charter to incorporate Duke Center as a borough, under the acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

E. Z. CHEESEMAN,
Atty for Petitioners.

1383-4t

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., June 20, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 289, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Bel. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H L Merritt

Council—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Jackins N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers B D Hamlin B L Knapp E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Treasurer—K F Waller O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—Hon. S. F. Wilson is the umpire on the bench this week.

—Ex-District Attorney Cotter was on hand this week.

—Bradford has thirty-five lawyers of all grades and conditions.

—The heaviest producers in McKean county are in favor of stopping the drill.

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 81 tf

—A number of soiled doves are remarked among the attendants at court this week.

—A public benefactor in the person of a corn doctor has been driving a brisk business for a few days.

—Sheriff King expects to transport in the neighborhood of two car-loads of live stock to Pittsburgh next week.

—The executors of the A. N. Taylor estate made a sale of forty acres of oil territory near Rixford a few days ago, at $200 an acre.

—E. C. George, late of the Elmira *Bazoo*, is looking the ground over at Kendall with a view toward the establishing of a newspaper in that borough.

—Bills are out announcing a greenback meeting somewhere in this borough this evening. If we can discover where the meeting is to be held we shall endeavor to be in attendance.

—Uncle Horace, the court crier, put in a good day's work Saturday cleaning up the court room. He couldn't be persuaded to touch the Prothonotary's or Commissioner's offices, however.

—From latest indications it is evident that the shut-down movement will not be consummated as easily as its advocates have hoped. Many producers are disposed to keep the drill going regardless of consequences.

—Applicants for license from Bradford borough found it a hard road to travel this term. A good many well-meaning people of that borough have an idea that they are amply provided for in the way of drinking places.

—That fine looking, tall, well-built, well-dressed gentleman who has attracted some attention on our streets this week is not a new lawyer from Bradford, but the noted Larrabee, of the busted Duke Center bagnio.

—Don't go to Buffalo without stopping at the Fillmore House (formerly Scott's Hotel). This house has been recently refitted and newly furnished in modern style. Terms reduced to $1.00 per day; meals 25 cents; Lodging 25 cents. t 8

—The Bradford Reds and the Sooners, of Friendship, undertook to play a match game at Bradford last Friday. At the middle of the eighth inning a dispute arose, and the Bradford club left the ground. The score then stood: Bradford Reds, 10; Sooners, 9.

—Don't pay your minister enough to keep his family from starvation, and when you come to town go and board with him to save hotel bills. He and his family will be so glad to have you come, and thus you will exercise a large hearted spirit of christianity.

—"Raven" of the Era, alias "Eagle" of the Olean Times, alias "Delta" of the McKean Miner, has been hovering around town during the first part of the week seeking whom he may devour.—*Rixford Cor. Bradford Breeze.*

Too many aliases have ruined thousands, George.

—We are sorry to know that a number of our friends were so sadly disappointed this week. They observed the one-story belfry in the rear of the Court House, and at once concluded it was a scaffold, and that they were to be treated to a good old fashioned hanging scene.

—Why is it that there is a greater or less amount of carousing and drunkenness on "license day" while other days of court are comparatively quiet? Do the applicants for license consider that it helps their cases to show the court and public the effects of free whisky upon themselves and their adherents?

—John Digel has taken the contract for the building of the foundation walls of Sprague's block. John knows how to build a solid, durable wall if any one does, and we are quite sure he will put up one that cannot be pushed over very easily.

—"If we stop to kick every little cur that barks at our heels we wouldn't accomplish much in this world. Besides it would please puppy and give him the notoriety he so longs for but can't get in any other way." The foregoing words are directly applicable to the brainless fop and conceited puppy who styles himself the editor of the *Elk Democrat*.

Grove Meeting.

There will be a grove meeting at Farmers Valley, near the depot, on Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th inst., conducted by Rev. J. C. Whiteside. All are cordially invited to attend. Friends from a distance will be freely entertained.

BY ORDER COM.

Sale of Peter Herdic's Property.

The sale of Peter Herdic's property, under the superintendency of United States Marshal John Hall, was concluded at Williamsport on Monday. Altogether seventy-three tracts were sold, realizing $57,543. The Herdic House was sold Monday to Theodore Hill for $1000, subject to a mortgage of about $57,000. The writ was stayed on the Opera House block, upon which mortgages to the amount of $200,000 were claimed.

Court Stenographer.

We have been shown a petition to the Court signed by nearly, if not quite, the entire bar, praying for the appointment of Henry Gardiner as a regular Court reporter. Mr. Gardiner has served a number of terms as a special reporter, and the fact that his regular appointment is so generally demanded is sufficient evidence that he has given perfect satisfaction. The overwhelming amount of business now before our courts makes the need of a stenographer imperative for the purpose of expediting business. Mr. Gardiner is not only a rapid and expert stenographer, but he is a pleasant, social gentleman, whom we should consider an acquisition to the *personnel* of the Court officers.

An Item for Oil Men.

A correspondent writing from Boston says: "Mr. J. D. Archibald, of Titusville, was here a few days ago. He tried to buy S. Downer's process of manufacturing deodorized lubricating oil, but was unsuccessful. He offered Samuel $1,502,000 for the coveted secret. Mr. Downer has just closed five of his refineries and has commenced suits against the Standard for infringement. He gained his first suit the other day and was awarded $10,000 for the infringement of a single refinery. This case virtually settles the others, and the plaintiff will get a royalty on all the lubricating oil that the Standard has made; besides, their refineries of this class (three of which are in this vicinity) cannot start up, therefore the capital invested in them is a dead loss."—*Titusville Herald.*

The Equitable Pipe Line.

Before another issue of this paper the connections of the Equitable Pipe Line with the McKean & Buffalo railroad at Coryville will have been accomplished, and the oil flowing as fast as the pumps can force it. It was the expectation of the managers to have the line in complete operation by the last of this week, but after visiting the Coryville terminus this morning, in company with Col. Wilcox, one of the most prominent managers of the line, we conclude that it will be hardly possible to have all arrangements completed by that time, though there will be a delay of but a day or two longer. The opening of this line, it is believed, will inaugurate a revolution in the oil business of the country. It will relieve the producers from the grip of the Standard, and is in fact the most powerful and only real opponent of that monopoly that has yet taken the field. The managers and friends of the line propose to have a little jollification when it is fairly in working order, and there is certainly good reason to express joy, relief and gladness on that occasion.

Buffalo Loses Her Grip.

Buffalo is a fine city. She has costly public buildings, mammoth stores, extensive manufactories, elegant private residences, and a healthy lake breeze. Her people are hospitable and her merchants and business men are enterprising. The latter are usually quick to perceive and prompt to support any scheme that promises to extend the commercial interests of Buffalo. Thus they efficiently aided the building of the B. N. Y. & P. railroad, and are continuing to reap a rich reward therefrom. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money that is poured into Buffalo daily over this road, a large proportion of which would otherwise have sought other channels. In a recent instance, however, Buffalo seems to have lost her grip, or, in street parlance, she didn't have the "sand." When the free pipe bill was before the New York Legislature the press and people of the city were crazy with excitement in regard to its probable success or defeat. Opponents of the bill were denounced as inimical in the highest degree to the business interests of that city. We were given to understand that the immediate building of a pipe line from the oil regions to Buffalo and the erection of refineries was only hindered by the delay in the passage of the free pipe bill. The bill was passed, and allowed by the Governor to become a law. Pipe line meeting were held in Buffalo, attended by enthusiastic audiences and silver-tongued speakers. The oil operators agreed to have the pipe line pushed through to Buffalo if that city would raise $150,000. A most respectable committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and it looked as if Buffalo was destined soon to become the great refining and distributing centre of the vast and productive oil fields of McKean county. That Committee has finally reported—yesterday. They report utter and complete failure. The business men and capitalists were very enthusiastic at the "mass-meetings." They talked well, but they could not be induced to put their money in an enterprise that was to add so largely to the wealth and prosperity of their city. Thus Buffalo will jog along as best she can, subsisting upon the patronage of surrounding country towns, while the oil will seek another outlet.

License Day.

The following parties were granted licenses by the Court on Wednesday. Some of them were reconsidered last evening, however, so that the list here given may not be correct in every particular:

TAVERN LICENSES.

Doran & Bailey	Bradford Township
W F Stoddard & J & Sherman	do
M P Purinton	do
Charles T Moon	do
J N McMullen	do
Loren Wilding,	Babcock Mills do
Jeremiah Cronen	do do
Charles Geary	Custer City do
Michael Morris	do do
T W Searle	do do
T S Harrison	do do
James M Wood	Dallas City do
O M Reynolds	Derrick City do
David L Rosa	do do
Parson Worsley	Gilmore City do
J J Wilson	do do
John F Leonard	do do
Frank Dana	do do
H B Kendall & R B Simpson	do do
Dennis O'Keefe	do do
John McNally	Red Rock do
Geo Hadrill	do do
Wm Parsons	do do
John Purcell	do do
Nies & Goodenough	do do
Lyman H Barnes	Sawyer City do
Moore & Tibbits	Eldred Township
Sawyer & Johnson	Kendall Boro
J H Patton	do
L W Sawyer	do
P Mulqueen	do
Chas A Terry	do
A S Scribner	do
James O'Neill	do
Reynolds & Bailey	do
P Spickernagle	do
Thomas Hughes	do
Michael McGee	do
W S Hackett	Otto Township
E Hatten & R Lantz	do
E N Middaugh	do
W Carl Dallanbough	Duke Center
W H Parker	do do
A L Wright	do do
S S Langabaugh	do do
A F Jackson	do do
A J Kimball	do do
E D Bingerland	do do
J W Greene	do do
J Q Stephens	Rixford do
John E Nell	do do
E V Lake	do do
C C Fay	do do
B H Rolph	do do
S C Sartwell	Port Allegany, Liberty Twp
Mrs S A Palmer	do do
John Keating,	Clermont, Sergeant Township
Wm Haskil	Smethport Boro
C H Kemp	Kane Wetmore Township
George Welker	do do

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

James McCorkell	Bradford Boro
G P Brooks	Bradford Township
James Barrett	Custer City do
Daniel C Sullivan	do do
Stephen Logan	Gilmor City do
Vincent Lewallon	do do
Lee & Friedman	Red Rock do
Fred O'Brock	Kendall borough do
M J Lawton & T W Potter	do do
Seymour Emerson	do do
G B Abbey & B Gunn	do do
E L Scott	Port Allegany, Liberty Tw'p
G F Wallbauser	Duke Center Otto Twp
F A Chapman	do do
Chas W Bishop	Rixford do
James Cooley	do do
George W Boyer	do do
John C Dewitt	do do

WHOLESALE & RETAIL LICENSES.

Chas Geary	Alton Lafayette Twp
Slinee & Wheland	Duke Center Otto Twp
E L Hoffman	Gilmor City, Bradford Tw'p
Jos A Gilmore, Ag't	Kendall Boro

BOTTLERS LICENSE.

J P Kelley & L H Hedges	Bradford Boro'

Some Local Oil Notes.

Those who had hoped that they had heard the last of the Haskill well for all time to come are doomed to a severe disappointment. Mr. L. Rogers has completed the purchase of the well and the leases belonging to the owners of it, including the Sartwell well and leases, and has commenced rebuilding the derrick of the Haskill well. The best workmen that could be procured have been engaged and the capacity of the well will be thoroughly tested before others are put down on the leases.

Mr. Rogers has also secured leases and will put down another test well on Potato Creek, on the old Brockway estate, about a mile in a direct east line from the Haskill well. We understand that work will also commence on this well at once. This test will be an important one, and judging from the locations and results of the two former tests can hardly fail to prove a good well. There has been for many months a general and growing desire to see a test well put down in the valley of the Potato creek, and Mr. R. deserves great credit for the energy and determination with which he has persisted in his efforts to secure such a test until they were successful. We will watch with interest the result of his labors, both here and at the Haskell well, and in the latter case especially we do not expect to be kept waiting many days.

A Third Rail to Clermont.

The advisability of laying a third rail from Eldred to Clermont, to give a continued connection with Bradford without change of cars, is being generally talked up and will no doubt be acted upon at no distant day. The additional expense of the third rail would be comparatively small, while the additional passenger and freight traffic thus gained for each the McK. & B., B. N. Y. & P. and the K. & E. roads would more than compensate. The simple advantage of the transportation of coal from Clermont without reshipping would warrant the success of the enterprise, especially as the leading stockholders of the three roads are also largely interested in the Clermont mines.

The fact that the third rail will be laid eventually is unquestioned, and the sooner it is down the more money there is in it for the aforesaid stockholders, and we would respectfully suggest that they give the matter careful attention at once, and put thier money where it will do the most good.

The Court.

Court was called Monday afternoon with Judge Wilson and Associates Brownell and Burnham on the bench, a host of lawyers in the bar and a crowd of litigants, applicants and spectators outside. The amount of business before the Court is overwhelming and continually increasing, and although sessions are held every evening and Judge Wilson drives business to the the best of his ability, scarcely a beginning was made in clearing the docket. There are 35 or 80 prisoners in the jail to be attended to, together with about 75 new indictments brought before the grand jury on most of which a true bill was found, to say nothing of the array of 154 applicants for license. The latter took up the time yesterday and last evening, with many more yet to be acted upon.

We are unable to procure a full report of the proceedings up to the time of going to press, but will give a complete report next week.

—Joshua Davis, of Kane, is foreman of the grand jury.

—H. L. Burlingame, of this borough, fills the position of tipstaff formerly occupied by P. Gallup.

—The MINER office was favored with a call from the younger Mann of the Potter *Journal* this morning. Sorry we were not in, Arthur.

—The latest turn of the screw by the Standard company is the threat that they will sever the connections with their pipe lines from any tanks with which the Equitable Line is allowed to connect. Such a foolish procedure will hardly be undertaken, and the threat scares no one.

—On the second page will be found the Little Falls and Utica butter and cheese markets of this week. We will report them regularly hereafter for the benefit of our dairy friends.

—Work has been commenced on the Williams & Rutherford well, reported shut down by our correspondent from Coryville. We are informed on good authority that when work was resumed two bailers of clear oil was brought up. It is expected to reach third sand very soon.

—Col. Geo. Gillmor, of Kendall borough, is prominently mentioned as the probable candidate of the Greenbackers for Sheriff this fall. If the Col. should receive the nomination it would be a matter of regret with many, ourselves among the number, that the Greenback principles were not as satisfactory and safe as their candidate for that office.

—We would invite attention to J. Digel's card in another column, cautioning his friends and the public. John is too well known in this community to need any especial commend at our hands. He still owns and controls his marble shop, will do all the work he receives, and will not sell at least until some responsible man and good workman wants to buy him out.

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

From Knapps Creek.

DUKE CENTRE, June 18, 1878.

To the Editor of The Miner

I will give you a few more items which I have obtained since my observations up the Valley and around this place, on Monday morning:

Arthur Prentiss has moved his old office across the road.

On account of the continued bad roads, teams still take to the bed of the stream.

Mr. Geo. Armstrong, of Portville, having purchased the interest of Dennis & Sweeney in their lunch room at Bunker's mill, will continue the supply of lemonade and food to all who call upon him.

Mr. Theodore Cornish informs me that a horse was stolen from him on the 8th of January. Eugene Owens of Tioga county, N. Y., was arrested for the theft and held to bail. He was afterwards discharged on the plea that the horse was stolen in Pennsylvania. While on his way to Smethport to institute proceedings against Owens a bullet whistled over his head, and pretty near it, too. Mr. S. conjectures that Owens or some other person watching his movements was endeavoring to fulfull his threats of shooting him.

Mr. W. H. Randall, postmaster at this place, while out shooting pigeons to-day had the misfortune to have his right hand badly wounded when in the act of pushing a cartridge down to its place with his pocket-knife. This is an unfortunate accident, as the victim had formerly lost three of the fingers from his left hand.

The merchants and other business men are struggling along as best they may in the hope of surviving the crisis caused by the depression in the price of oil, and say that business is good as could be expected under the circumstances.

I learn that there has been quite a sensation created in town by an article in the Olean *Times*, written by "Double-Extra," of which it may be said It is "fun for Rixford, but death to Duke Center."

Proceeding up Oil Valley, I find the Love well on E. E. Sprague lot, near Thos. Strait farm, finished, and while I was there (about fifteen minutes) some nine barrels was taken from the well. It is about one-fourth of a mile above town. I will here rectify a mistake in regard to the report I made of the death of Thos. Duke's child, a week ago. When passing through town to-day I inquired of some one where the child was buried, and the answer was that he was not dead.

The Nunda Oil Co. well, on S. Baldwin farm is down, and shows for 15 barrels.

Demming & Stull, on Baldwin, started.

Ruprecht & Bunker, just starting.

Franklinville Oil Co. down 600 feet and in a big salt vein.

M. B. Parsons, on E. E. Sprague lot, finished and doing 11 barrels. It was torpedoed with a McIntire torpedo, and when the tools were put down to clean out the hole they drew up the torpedo on the bailer.

The Milliken well is finished and is showing up first-rate.

Patterson, on E. E. Sprague lot, down 100 feet, and Walls & Ward are drilling again, having cased the fourth time.

The Frank Sprague well, No. 2, is doing 12 barrels.

J. E. & Wm. Baldwin well, No. 1. The tools have been in the hole since last Wednesday. They have just succeeded in getting them out, and the well is making a big show.

H. W. Noble's well, No. 4, is finished and all right. O. Noble's well is just down to the sand and the tools are in the hole. He has another rig up on the hill. Stewart well, No. 2, on J. R. & Wm. Baldwin's farm, is down 1,100 feet. No. 2, on his own farm, is ready to drill. They are setting the engine for Welton No. 4. The Miller well on Keating farm is drilling. Wildwood No. 2 have commenced the derrick.

Dalrymple & Eymer have had a little difficulty in regard to the latter crossing his land, which was finally settled by the arrest of Mr. Eymer for trespass. He was held to bail for $100.

G. F. Barton, of Duke Centre, has an opera house on Duke street, where some very fine scenic paintings are an exhibition. They are the work of Carrigan Bros., of Bradford. There are three, including the drop curtain—forest and landscape. Maynard Bros are expected to show on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

R. R. BRANCH.

The Williams well, No. 1, was struck about three weeks since, and is doing 20 barrels. There is another rig up on the west side of the new mill. The Erie Oil Co. are spudding. Eaton Bros. have two wells ready to commence drilling. Blackmore, No. 2, is doing 40 barrels. Watkins, No. 1, on Morse farm, nearly to the sand. Greenman, No. 3, 800 feet. Townsend, No. 3, will be down to-day.

The Matteson & Kerr mill, on the Chambers & Jones land, is doing a big business. It has doubled this month and requires a bookkeeper. The general interests of the business is looked after by Mr. Mills who has kindly furnished me with some notes for this letter.

J. W. Sherman has a rig up, built by Mr. Miller who is a first-class rig builder.

June 17, 1878.

I am informed that there was quite a race on Sunday, the 16th, at Eldred, between three of Spencer's livery horses that were feeding near the railroad, and a coal train. They started up ahead of the engine, and one of them being caught was thrown off the track with his hind legs broken; the other two kept on until they got down to the crossing near Doctor Chrisman's and jumped the cattle-guards and made their escape uninjured.

Mrs. Royce has sold one acre of land for $208, near the Bunker Switch, for a building lot.

Dennis & Sweeney have sold out their eating saloon at Bunker's Mill.

J. S. Hicks has erected a very nice building in Eldred, on the corner of Main and Edson streets, and will be ready to occupy it in about two weeks.

J. C. Fischer, of Buffalo, and E. C. Wolcott, have bought the steam saw mill formerly owned by Hall & Charles.

Dorn & Hammond, who keep a lunch room near the depot, are supplying their customers with all that a reasonable person could ask for in the way of fruits, lunch or a good square meal.

Wm. Cavey proposes to put down two more wells on the Gale lot.

Mr. Hostheter has a rig up and is about ready to start the drill on Anthony Welch's farm, up Borden brook.

The contractors for the K. & E. R. R. have their office over the Hamlin drug store.

Charlie Vaught is having a serious time with his hand, which was cut a few days since, and is under the treatment of Dr. Bartlett.

Judge Ross, of Emporium, and Jack Wiley are building a hotel on the summit between Boyd Valley and the head of Knapp's Creek.

Geo. Moses, of Eldred, was cutting timber for peeling bark, a few days since, and the tree lodged against another one, and when attempting to get out of the way was looking up and slipped, which caused his axe to fall from his shoulder and falling to the ground, struck a snag, and bounding up came down across his wrist, cutting the cords and seriously wounding him.

Bower & Lewis are doing a lively business drawing goods from the depot.

The Kendall & Eldred Railroad is progressing finely. The construction train runs up the valley now to Prentiss Vale. The timber is cut out on the whole line and the grading is being pushed as fast as possible. The Duke Centerians are contending strongly to have them make an angle up to their place.

There was another very enthusiastic temperance meeting held in the Union Church, last Wednesday evening, addressed by Rev. Mr. Coit, of Wellsville, and Rev. Mr. Barker, of Friendship. The object and design of the speakers was to impress upon the minds of the people the importance of showing in every proper way their sentiment in regard to the temperance question, especially by opposing the liquor traffic, by remonstrating against the granting of license by the court.

DELTA.

From Coryville.

June 18, '78.

To the Editor of the Miner.

We have the usual cry of "work stopped and well shut down at Williams, Rutherford & Co. well on the A. O. Cory farm." It seems that the Fates are against all the test wells this way, and if it is not one thing it is another. There appears to be something in this case between the contractors; and the one putting the well down stops operations in hopes of bringing somebody to time. The leases up Rice brook are such that a twenty days' suspension forfeits the whole thing; therefore the people may look for some move soon, as the operators cannot afford to lose the leases and well too.—The indications have been good from the first and everything has moved finely with the exception of this late difficulty. The drillers assert that the prospect was such that they dared not proceed for fear of getting where it might permanently injure the well to stop; and if all things had moved smoothly it would probably have been possible for us at this time to have given positive information regarding this well.

Gilmor well, on Bingham lands up Rice brook, is having some bad luck—having a crooked hole they have had to pull the casing quite a number of times—yet, on Saturday night, they were down about 200 feet.

The Pipe Line is moving with a vim under the supervision of Captain Beamer who suppers at Red Rock and breakfasts at Coryville—making his way through the wilderness in the night—giving orders here and there as he passes, and keeping things moving like clock-work. Pipe is being distributed and teams kept moving along the entire distance; and in rain and shine pipe-layers may be seen working, while tank sites are being excavated, etc., without the least jar or jostling.

Superintendent Godden of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. Co., seeing the activity of the Pipe Line Co. with his usual promptness has had things moving on his line with equal activity, having now the grading for the whole fifteen hundred feet completed and ready to receive the ties and rails, a portion of which have already been placed on the ground. The bridge which is to span Rice brook is nearly framed. All in all the past week has been a very active one at Coryville.

A.

From Duke Center.

JUNE 17th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

In the last week's issue of the Olean *Times*, we noticed an article from a correspondent in Rixford, which we think it our duty to notice, not that we feel alarmed lest any such abortive attempts on the part of any one living in Rixford will injure us with people who know the true state of facts, but there are some who do not know them, and would credit such statements as are made by the author of that article seeing them in print; and to such we wish to present the truth, and we would say: As to the writer of that epistolary effusion coming from Rixford, we feel the same as the boy did who got kicked by a jackass, and after surveying the beast a moment or two said: "You are nothing but a jackass, and we can afford to be kicked by you." Now as to the truth contained in some his dove-tailed statements, we think and know it is questionable. For instance, he says that there are forty-five derricks in the Rixford territory. Any one who has ever been there, knows that he has only lied about two-thirds; while his statement about the buildings, even including the derricks and calling them buildings, can be reduced one-half, then I think he will have to stretch the truth some to keep within bounds. But enough of this. It is not our object to descry the good fortune of Rixford. If she is prosperous we are glad of it, and all that we ask of her is an equal courtesy on her part.

On the first day of last November Duke Centre contained only forty inhabitants and six buildings, to-day there are over two hundred and fifty buildings, over a hundred of which are business places, and the inhabitants number over fifteen hundred, and the two valleys which contribute to the popularity and prosperity of our place contains from four to six thousand inhabitants, and one hundred and thirty-two producing wells, and more that are being put down, with territory enough to locate from eight hundred to one thousand more wells. It is a very common occurrence to see fifteen or twenty loaded teams coming into Duke Centre in a body, and as high as one hundred and twenty come in here in a day. As to building lots, all the vacant ones that are left in the business portion of Main street are being sold at from four to six hundred dollars each. Even in these dull times from fifteen to twenty new buildings are in process of erection.

There is one thing we can claim a superiority in over Rixford, and that is, we do not allow houses of prostitution with their accompanying evils to remain here in our midst, as recent events in that respect show for themselves.

Speaking of dry holes, we wonder if "double-extra," (and we think he is a kind of a double dower,) recollects how the oil was run from the old Rixford into the well adjoining to keep up the excitement. We would like to know where he obtained his information about dry holes in this place. For our part we do not know of a single well that has been put down here in which there has not been found more or less oil.

Now, "double-extra," we think that if you will calmly set down and try and extract a goose-quill from the small of your back, you may be able to write an article and confine it to the limits of truth.

A DUKE CENTERITE.

FROM OUTSIDE.

—Jamestown wants the county seat changed from Mayville to the former place.

—The President has nominated Frank M. Conkrite, to be postmaster at Hornellsville.

—Rev. J. J. Keyes, formerly a popular clergyman of Elmira, is on the staff of the Titusville *Herald*.

—Governor Hartranft has appointed Christian R. Ross, father of Charlie Ross, to be master warden of the port of Philadelphia.

—All the stock in the Springville and Arcade narrow-guage railroad has been subscribed for, and the preliminary payments and arrangements have been made.—*Olean Record.*

—Lieut. Totten, who graduated Thursday at West Point, was killed the next day, by being run over by the cars at Cold Spring, N. Y., while trying to avoid another approaching train.

—At the jumping match last week Tuesday at Little Valley, between Will Hall, of Salamanca, and George Hamilton, of Fredonia, the latter came out victorious. Hamilton jumped 13¼ feet.

—Col. Seeley, of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject, of course, to democratic rules. Mr. S. is a veteran democrat, and deserves to be rewarded for his devotion to his party.

—Prof. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who leaves for a tour in Europe shortly, has been appointed, by the Government, a commissioner on the part of the State to inquire and examine into the industrial schools and systems of general and technical education in various countries of Europe.

—A boiler in a steam saw mill located about one mile east of Dayton station, Cattaraugus county, exploded last week Wednesday evening, killing Henry Wolf, the proprietor, and his son and one other man. One man had his legs blown off, and several other persons were injured. The remains of Mr. Wolf's son have not yet been found. Supposed to be buried in the ruins.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 81 tf

IN MEMORIAM.

We have been requested to publish the following, and really haven't the heart to refuse:

Composed by Milton Koons on the death of his wife Serhepty Koons, died in Bristol on the 8th of Sept. 1877. Aged 56 years 5 months.

Oh! Serhepty dear why did you go
And leave me in this world below
You have gone and left me here alone
With me you never can go home,
Oh! how it pains me to my heart
Because with me you had to part
In yonder grave-yard you lie dead
While I lie here on my sick bed.
Seventeen years have passed away
Since you have been my earthly stay
I know no one in Adams race
With me that could fulfill your place.
You're missed in every place and spot—
I look around and find you not.
Let me go which way I will
I am reminded of you still
Oh! Lord prepare this heart of mine
That I may all to Thee resign;
For she was only lent to me,
Now I must give her back to Thee

HER REPLY.

Oh! Milton, dear, if I could speak,
For me I'd tell you not to weep.
Pain and distress to me are o'er
My dying groans you'll hear no more.
Now I bid you all adieu
I never can come back to you.
As I am now you soon will be,
Prepare to die and follow me.
Though you felt bad that night I died
My savior stood by my bed side;
With Him he brought such heavenly charms
Ready to take me in His arms.
My spirit went to God who gave
And left my body for the grave,
Asleep in Jesus there to stay
Until the resurrection day.
Our Savior died our souls to save
And raise our bodies from the grave;
They will be changed from life you see
To death and immortality.
Oh! may we then together meet
Then all our joys will be complete;
No more to die and suffer pain,
Then we shall never part again.
O! happy day there may we greet
When all the saints of God we meet,
And meet our friend that's gone before
To praise the Lord forevermore.
Then we shall together meet
And worship at the Savior's feet:
To join that holy happy band.
With hallelujah to the Lamb.

ROCKFORD WATCHES.—Call at Armstrong's and see the new Rockford movements which are pronounced the best watch for time and workmanship now made. In order to introduce these watches I am prepared to give the first few buyers a *great bargain*. All lovers of *a fine watch* are solicited to call and examine them and get prices.

A full line of watches, clocks and jewelry always on hand at bottom prices. Repairing a specialty.

Respectfully,
M. L. ARMSTRONG.

Smethport, Pa., May 28, 1878. t 8

MARRIED.

ROSE—GREELEY.—At the residence of T. H. Colegrove, in Norwich, Pa., on Thursday, June 13, 1878, by O. D. Gallup, J. P., WALTER O. ROSE, of Oil City, Venango Co., Pa., to Miss ARTEMUSA M. GREELEY, of Norwich.

C. K. CRAWFORD,
Allegany, Bridge, Pa.,
Copying and Conveyancing,
LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly and neatly executed.
OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES.

Legal

License Petitions.

THE following Petitions have been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, to June Sessions 1878:

FOR TAVERN LICENSES.

	Bradford Boro
Jacob Bauer & Long	do

M'KEAN COUNTY, ss:

(SEAL) Certified from the originals on file May 27, 1878.

C K SARTWELL, Clerk,
per J R CHADWICK, Deputy.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—Man is born to trouble, but if the trouble arises from a derangement of the liver, stomach, bowels and nervous system, it can be remedied by *Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.* Use his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

Caution Notice.

The public are hereby cautioned against the misrepresentations of a pretended stone-cutter, who has been endeavoring to injure my business and reputation by publicly reporting that he has purchased my marble shop and is doing the work himself. I am yet owner of my own shop and do my own work. As for this pretender, he cannot even lay a cellar wall properly, and the public should be on its guard against his misrepresentations and false pretentions.

Very respectfully,
JOHN DIGEL.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

New Advertisements.

L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, Alt. Co. N. Y.
TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
Will be at Smethport July 9th and 10th.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— LORILLARD TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or using other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic table, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $21,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactories. If *The Ten Ten Smoking Tobacco* "exceed in name" in aroma, mildness, quality & quantity. 13-19e3

JAMES McNULTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, EMPORIUM, PA.
Suits made to order promptly after the ten patterns.
REPAIRING and CLEANING
done to order neatly and cheaply.
Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.
v16-tf-1y J. McNULTY.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL
A FAMILY FRIEND.
THE
LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.
Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.
It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!
LIGHT-RUNNING, HANDSOME,
None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.
THE
"DOMESTIC"
Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
It is made of the choicest materials, and by the best

Farm, Garden, and Household.

Buying Groceries by Wholesale for Farmer's Use.

Farmers, as a rule, are not poor. The money invested in the farm tools and stock they own is usually a fair compensation, and yet, from negligence, or poor business management, thousands of them buy groceries and other necessaries for their family in the same way and at a rate as those who live from hand to mouth. This ought not to be. Good business management is as necessary to a farmer as industry and judgment in strictly farming operations. There are always some season of the year when the main crops are sold, and the farmer is able, if he ever is, to buy in quantity and at wholesale prices. He should take advantage of this time and secure groceries enough to last through the year. On most articles he will save 10 to 20 per cent. by so doing, and sometimes even more. Even on sugars, a reduction of ½ to ¾ cents per pound is made by the barrel. The advantage of having a supply is enhanced by the inevitable rise in price, as the fruit season commences in June or July. It effects a very material saving of time in having a supply of family groceries, rather than be compelled to harness the horse and drive to the city or country store every few days.

How to Raise Tomatoes.—The French mode of raising tomatoes as is follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the clusters, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals, or forever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excellence, unattainable by other means.

Unkindness to Horses.—Horses were designed as beasts of burden, to relieve mankind from fatiguing drudgery. It does not hurt them to work hard, if they are treated kindly. It is not the hard drawing and ponderous loads that wears out horses and makes them poor, balky and worthless; but it is hard driving, that uses up more horse flesh, fat and muscle, than all the labor a team performs. Consider the ponderous loads that many teams are required to cart every day, and yet they appear to grow fatter and stronger every year. They are treated kindly. On the other hand, other horses, that do not perform half the labor, soon grow poor, and give out, and the next thing we hear of them they die with the harness on. Hard work does not kill them; but the worrying, fretting and abuse did the job.—*New York Times.*

Gapes Among Chickens.—The *Poultry World* says: As soon as we discover any symptoms of gapes among our chickens we know that there are worms, very small red worms in their windpipes, and we give them camphor, in their drinking vessels, strong enough to make quite a taste of the camphor. Then if any get the disease quite badly before we discover it, we force a pill of gum camphor down the throat about the size of a small pea, and the fumes of that dose will kill the worms. No kind of worms can live in camphor, hence, camphor must be a powerful vermifuge.

Useful to Know---Recipes for the Housewife.

To Cool the Blood—Drink cold water acidulated with pure powdered cream tartar.

To Clean Wall Paper—Wall paper may be somewhat cleaned by using fine, dry Indian meal—rubbing it on with a soft, dry cloth.

Egg Crackers—Eight eggs, sixteen tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, eight tablespoonfuls of melted butter; mold with flour twenty minutes; roll thin.

To Remove Grease from Carpet and Restore Colors.—A handful of crushed soap bark (Quillaya,) to a pail of water. Scrub the spots and sponge the carpet all over.

Doughnuts.—A large cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one pint of light sponge, four eggs, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, some nutmeg. Let the dough rise twice.

Corns.—Soft corns can be cured by this salve. Boil tobacco down to an extract, then mix with it a quantity of white pitch pine, and apply it to the corn renewing it once a week until the corn disappears.

Portable Lemonade.—Powdered tartaric acid one ounce, powdered sugar six ounces, essence of lemon one drachm; let it dry thoroughly in the sun; rub together and divide in 24 papers. One makes a glass of good sweet lemonade.

Rich Jumbles.—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with a pound and a half of flour, five eggs, and a very little brandy; roll the cakes in powdered sugar; lay them on flat, buttered tins and bake in a quick oven.

Crullers.—Two teacups sugar, two teacups sweet milk, two large tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, two large tablespoonfuls of soda, four teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, a tablespoonful of essence of lemon. This will make a large quantity.

Strawberry Jelly.—Crush the fruit and strain through a coarse linen bag, and to each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar, boil ten minutes, skimming as necessary; pour hot into jelly glasses, and stand the glasses in the sun as for preserves for two days.

Washing Fluid.—Half a pound of sal-soda, quarter of a pound of borax, dissolve in one gallon of hot water; let it settle; pour off in bottles; one gill of this mixture with a pint of soap, or half a bar of soap dissolved in hot water, is enough for washing.

Biscuit.—One pint of flour, one teaspoonful bi-carb tartar, one tablespoonful of lard, a little salt; rub well together; stir in a cup of milk in which has been dissolved one-half teaspoonful of soda; roll quite thin; cut out with tin biscuit rings and bake in a hot oven.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Shocking Developments---Scandalous Plots and Counterplots.

The contestants in the Vanderbilt will case promised at the outset to show that the elder brother "put up a job" on the younger and the Commodore whereby the latter was influenced to cut off Cornelius J. with a small allowance. They would prove that W. H. Vanderbilt employed detectives to watch a man who he told them was his brother, in his visits to gambling and other low resorts, and carried their story to his father, thus wrongly feeding the disapprobation entertained by the father for the younger son.—After several adjournments, pleaded for on the ground that W. H. Vanderbilt was using his vast means to keep the dreaded detective witnesses out of contestant's reach, the evidence of the detectives was given Wednesday. Affidavits by the Detectives Clark and Mason were first presented affirming what counsel had promised to prove. These were dated October, 1877. So far all looked smooth for the contestants, but following the affidavits a letter bearing date June 9th, 1878, addressed to Judge Lord and signed by Detectives Mason and Clark and explaining how they had been imposed on and misled in the operations on which they based their affidavit, was read. This set forth that they, and Redburn who had employed them, had been the dupes of a man not generally considered extremely clever, to wit: a party to the will contest, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He, being in disfavor with the Commodore and apprehensive of being cut off in his will, conceived the "shadowing" project and carried it out for the purpose to which he has turned it, i. e., a reason for contesting the will. In carrying it out not only was a bogus Cornelius J. necessary, but a bogus William H., a bogus Commodore and a bogus Chauncey M. Depew were needed. All these were supplied. The watching and the reporting to William H. and to the Commodore were performed in good faith by the detectives, who believed the man they tracked and the men to whom they reported were the persons they supposed them to be. The detectives say in conclusion.

"We were not easily convinced that we had been made victims of a fraud in behalf of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; but we have seen the pretended friend of the Vanderbilt family who carried us to the Grand Central Depot, and know he is not Mr. Depew. We have seen the man who personated William H. Vanderbilt and he who personated the Commodore, and know they are not the persons we believed them to be. We have been to the office supposed by us to be the Commodore's office, and know it was not his.—We know the whole thing was a conspiracy of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and his policy friend Simpson and others to manufacture evidence to attack his father's will, which he knew would cut him off. We perfectly agree in everything, except as to whether Redburn was one of the original conspirators. One of us believes he was, and that he knew when called on for a detective that he was to be used for the benefit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, and that the farce of a call was made only to allow him to swear to his part with a better conscience. But one of the undersigned willingly gives him the benefit of a doubt."

Counsel for contestants want the case adjourned till they can secure Mason, Clark & Redburn and put them on the witness stand. They intimate a belief that the second conspiracy story has been made up for the detectives, who have been induced to sign it and get out of the way. Meanwhile several affidavits are submitted, one by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt denying the part attributed to him by the detectives, one by W. H. Vanderbilt denying that he ever filled a part in the shadowing proceedings, and a similar one by Mr. Depew.

Sinking Fund.

The Detroit Free Press.

At the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club the Rev. Penstock rose to a question of privilege. He said:

"Way off on de las' end of de brush fahm an old man am dyin'. His ole woman am run'd away, his chil'en am scattered, an' he lies dar all alone, wid no kind hand to pass him a fried cake or wet his parchin brow wid camfur. He am not of us, and we can't give to him from our relief fund, but I axes the consent of Brudder Gardner dat we may take up a collecksh'un."

"You kin—you kin!" was the prompt reply of the President.

"I put dis dime in de hat, an' I truly hopes dat de gen'leh will deprecfate de situashun," said Penstock, and he started on his way. Passing from man to man, the good preacher at length returned to his seat. As he looked towards the President there was a queer cloud on his brow.

"Well, what success?" queries the President.

"Fo' de Lawd, but I'se eben los' de ten cents I started wid!" gasped Penstock.

The silence was so deep that it could have been cut up into coal shafts. Not a hair moved.

"Dar 'pears to be a great moral lesson 'roun' hash sumwhar," said Brother Gardner.

The Chinese.

There are said to be four thousand characters used in the Chinese Bible, but of these not more than one-third of the number are in constant use. About one-third of the latter number, from their frequent occurrence, constitute the great body of the Bible. Five-sixths of the entire work is made up of one-eighth of the whole number of characters. Of the vast population of that densely-crowded empire, women and children constitute a large proportion, and these cannot read. In the country districts not more than one-third of the males can read, and perhaps not more than one-fifth. In the city it is estimated that seven-tenths of the males are readers, so that, on the whole, the male population may be regarded as a reading people. According to late statistics, there is one missionary in China to every two millions of its four hundred millions of inhabitants. The number of Christians in China is now increasing sixfold every decade.

Opposite Views.

The Newark Call.

A Harrison Sunday school teacher was telling her scholars the other Sunday about a bad boy who stole $100, when she was interrupted by one of her auditors with the query: "And how did he get such a bully chance?"

Not a Marrying Girl.

They were seated together, side by side, on the sofa, in the most approved lover fashion; his arm encircled her taper waist, etc.

"Lizzie," he said, "you must have read my heart ere this; you must know how I dearly loved you."

"Yes, Fred, you have certainly been very attentive," said Lizzie.

"But, Lizzie, darling, do you love me? Will you be my wife?"

"Your wife, Fred! Of all things, no! No, indeed, nor any one else's."

"Lizzie, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Fred. I've two married sisters."

"Certainly! and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Skinner have very good husbands, I believe."

"So people say; but I wouldn't like to stand in either May or Nell's shoes, that's all."

"Lizzie, you astonish me."

"Look here, Fred; I've had over twenty-five sleigh rides this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

Fred winced a little here, whether at the remembrance of that unpaid livery bill, or the idea of Lizzie sleighing with her other gentlemen friends I cannot positively answer.

"How many do you think my sisters? Not the sign of one, either of them. Such pretty girls as Mary and Nellie were, too, and so much attention they used to have!"

"Now, Lizzie—"

"I'm fond of going to the theatre occasionally, as well as a lecture or concert sometimes, and I shouldn't like it if I proposed attending any such entertainment to be invariably told that times were hard and my husband couldn't afford it, and then to have him sneak off alone."

"Lizzie Lizzie—"

"And then if once in a dog's age he did condescend to go with me anywhere in the evening, I shouldn't like to be left picking my way along the slippery places, at the risk of breaking my neck, he walked along unconsciously by my side. I'm of a dependent nature, and I need the protection of a strong arm."

"Lizzie, this is all nonsense."

"I'm the youngest in our family and perhaps I've been spoiled. At all events, I know it would break my heart to have my husband vent all the ill-temper which he conceals from the world on my defenceless head."

"But, Lizzie, I promise you that I—"

"Oh, yes, Fred: I know that you are going to say that you'll be different; but Mary and Nell have told me time and again that no better husbands than theirs ever lived; no, Fred, as a lover, you are just perfect, and I shall hate awfully to give you up. Still, if you're bent on marrying, there are plenty of girls who have not married sisters, or who are not wise enough to profit by their example, they have. And don't fret about me, for I've no doubt I can find some one to fill your place—"

But before Lizzie had concluded, Fred made for the door, muttering something "unmentionable to ears politic."

"There! exclaimed Lizzie, as the door closed with a bang. "I knew he was no better than the rest. That's the way John and Alock swear and slam the doors, when things don't go just right. He'd make a perfect boar of a husband, but I'm sorry he came to the point so soon, for he was just a splendid beau."

Mollies Executed.

Three lives for a life is the ratio which Pennsylvania justice seems to have ciphered out. During the last eighteen months fifteen Mollies have been hanged in Pottsville, Mauch Chunk and Bloomsburg: five for the murder of Yost, three each for the murder of Ees and Jones, and two each for the murder of Powell and Sanger. The average is three executions per murder. The sheriffs have become quite expert in choking men to death.

Replies to Correspondents.

The Tuscarora (Nev) Times.

"Anxious Mother"—A three-inch incision in the skull with a broadaxe is the best means we can recommend for breaking your boy of the habit of visiting opium dens.

"Preacher"—If the Deacon bunched you for threes when he held only two pairs, thereby causing him to lose the pot, half the amount should have been deducted from his share when you came to divide at the end of the game. It is hard to stock a straight flush, and it would probably take you a year's close practice to learn it skillfully. It is safer and easier to palm that kind of a hand or raise it from your lap.

A Trouble and its Remedy.

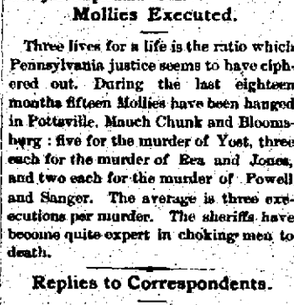
The Elko (Nev.) Post.

Two sweet little girls sat upon the sidewalk in front of the "Post" office, one of them nursing a large wax doll. Her companion asked in tones of deep earnestness: "Does'oo have much twouble wit' 'oo baby?" "Oh, doodness, yes!" was the reply. "She ewies moe' all 'e times.—She's jes' owied and owied ever since she was born. I's jess discouraged, an' I don't fink I'll ever born any more."

Miscellaneous.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in



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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Every Druggist will not supply sound 25 cents for one box to Harrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-22 y1

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Connects run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD time table went into effect Friday, March 5, 1878, at 9.31 o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee ..... Leave	11.40 a.m	4.20 ...
Frisbee	11.46 ...	4.27 ...
Farmers Valley	11.58 ...	4.40 ...
Smethport	12.16 ...	5.0 ...
Crosby	12.11 "	4.16 "
Colegrove	12.15 "	4.71 "
Hamlin	12.19 "	5.26 "
Wernwag	12.44 "	5.40 "
Clermont ..... Arrive	...	7.00 ...

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont ..... Leaves	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m
Wernwag	1.24 "	7.30 "
Hamlin	1.48 "	7.50 "
Colegrove	1.52 ...	7.56 ...
Crosby	1.55 "	8.01 "
Smethport	2.13 ...	8.25 ...
Farmers Valley	2.26 ...	8.39 ...
Frisbee	2.38 ...	8.51 ...
Larabee ..... Arrive	2.45 ...	9.00 ...

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.27; Elma, 8.36; Jamison's, 8.43; Aurora, 8.59; Wales, 8.45; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.03; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct, 10.23, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.39; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.01; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.56; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.39; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.25; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 5.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.19; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.22; Turtle Point, 2.38; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.29 Weston's, 3.38; Olean, 3.50; Erie R'y Junct., 4.05; Hinsdale, 4.26; Ischua, 4.40; Franklinville, 4.57; Machias, 5.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.13; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.36; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 5.55; Elma, 6.57; Springbrook, 6.05; Ebenezer, 6.15; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted November, 12, 1877.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8.†	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	1.05 p. m.	.....	7.05 a. m.	
Li' Val. "	2.0 "	.....	8.45 "	
Cincin'l "	9.55 "	.....	.....	
Cleve'nd "	7.00 a. m.	.....	.....	
Salam'ca"	3.05 p. m.	.....	9.12 "	
Olean "	4.09 "	.....	10.01 "	
Cuba "	4.30 "	.....	10.20 "	
Genesee "	5.20 "	.....	11.10 "	
Andover"	.....	.....	12.15 pm	
Buffalo Arr.	.....	.....	.....	
Niag'ra "	.....	.....	.....	

H'rsville L've	8.55am:	0.35 p m	12.35am:	1.50
Kinsira Arr.	10.38 "	2.40 "	2.20 "	4.30
D'ng'ton "	12.25pm:	10.55 "	4.35 "	7.20
P't Jervis"	4.45 "	2.35 a m	8.55 "	.....
New York"	7.55pm:	7.25 a m	12.25p m:	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

4.50 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.15, Forestville 5.30, Smith's Mills 6.05, Perrysburg 6.45, Dayton 7.05, Cattaraugus 11.00 Little Valley 11.35, Salamanca 9.45, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.30, Vandalia 10.50, Allegany 11.40, a m, Olean 12.02, Hinsdale 12.34, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 2.15, Belvidere 2.35, Phillipsville 2.49, Scio 3.05, Genesee 4.35, Andover 5.40, Alfred 6.20, Almond 6.35, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.20 p m.

9.30 a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.47, Forestville 9.55, Smith's Mills 10.05 Perrysburg 10.27, Dayton 10.40, Cattaraugus 11.00 Little Valley 11.17, a m. Salamanca 11.45, Great Valley 11.58, Carrollton 12.16, Vandalia 12.27, Allegany 12.49, Olean 1.05, Hinsdale 1.33, Cuba 2.23, Friendship 2.0 , Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.48, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.43, Alfred 5.15, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6.05 p m.

8.15 p m, daily from Salamanca, stopping for passengers, having tickets, at Olean 8.55, and Genesee 11.10 p m, arriving at Hornellsville 1.30 a m.

9.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.31, Forestville 9.42, Smith's Mills 9.50, Perrysville 10.15, Dayton 10.36, Cattaraugus 11.00 Little Valley 11.24 and arriving at Salamanca at 12.45 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9.†	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.:	7.00 p.m.:	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 " :	11.35 " :	12.15 p m
H'rsville L've	3.15 a m	12.20 p m	2.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.16 p m	.....
Genesee "	8.17 "	2.17 "	3.57 pm
Cuba ..... "	10.17 "	3.57 "	10.05 "
Olean..... "	10.40 "	3.00 "	11.15 "
O'l Valley "	11.11 "	3.39 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	4.05 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.30 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	5.30 a m	.....	.....
O'l Valley L've.	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.32 am
Dunkirk Arr.	7.30 "	8.50 p m	2.20 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

2.50 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Cedarese 3.07, Olean 3.25, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m.

6.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 6.50, Alfred 7.25, Andover 8.12, Genesee 7.21, Scio 7.43, Phillipsville 9.07, Belvidere 8.30, Friendship 8.58, Cuba 9.30, Hinsdale 10.25, Olean 11.20, Allegany 11.46, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.51, Great Valley 1.10, Salamanca 1.50, Little Valley 2.32, Cattaraugus 2.55, Dayton 4.5, Perrysburg 5.02, Smith's Mills 5.42, Forrestville 6.00, Sheridan 6.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.50 p m.

12.20 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.35, Alfred 12.45, Andover 1.00, Genesee 1.24, Scio 1.32, Phillipsville 1.41, Belvidere 1.50, Friendship 2.00, Cuba 2.22, Hinsdale 2.37, Olean 2.50, Allegany 3.05, Vandalia 3.08, Carrollton, 3. 32, Great Valley 4.23, Salamanca 5.57, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.3 , Dayton 4.58, Perrysburg 5.20, Smith's Mills 5.17, Forrestville 5.25, Sheridan 5.35, and arriving at Dunkirk 5.45, p m;

1.10 p m, daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 1.51, Belvidere 2.10, Cuba 2.39, Olean 3.05, Salamanca 4.00 and arriving at Salamanca at 5.00 p m.

3.15 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 3.47, Belvidere 10.10, Cuba 10.40, Olean 11.05, Salamanca 11.55, Little Valley 12.25, Cattaraugus 12.47, and arriving at Dunkirk at 1.30 am.

* Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

Tickets to all points at the very Lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pas'ger Agent.

Miscellaneous.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

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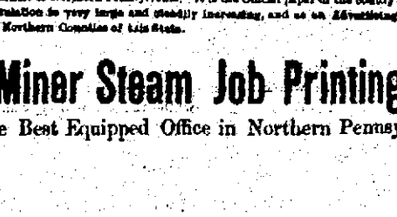

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